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BOOK NOTES.

The New York State Library is to be congratulated upon the increasingly valuable work which is being accomplished in the comparative study of commonwealth legislation through the efforts of Dr. Robert H. Whitten. In addition to the Summary and Index of Legislation which has been issued for some years, the library has recently begun two other compilations, — the Digest of Governors' Messages, and the Review of Legislation. The Review of Legislation for 1902, which appeared a few months ago, is a substantial volume of over 200 pages, containing most instructive articles on every phase of constitutional and administrative law. Among the more noteworthy reviews may be mentioned those on State Government by C. E. Merriam, Elections by F. J. Stimson, Taxation by F. A. Fetter, Irrigation by Ellwood Mead, Transportation by B. H. Meyer, Labor by A. F. Weber, Local Government by D. F. Wilcox, and Municipal Functions by J. A. Fairlie. The value of such accurate and comprehensive surveys to all students of economics and political science can scarcely be exaggerated.

It is a praiseworthy custom of the French international expositions to publish the reports of the official juries. The general introduction to the sixth part of the Report of the Jury on Social Economics at the Paris Exposition of 1900 was written by Prof. Charles Gide, and has been printed by the Ministry of Customs and Industry under the name of *Rapports du Jury International, Introduction Générale, sixième partie, Economie Sociale*, 1902, in a stately quarto volume of 337 pages. Comparison is at once invited with the similar report of the exposition of 1890, which was written by Léon Say. There is no more eloquent testimony to the remarkable change of opinion on questions of social economics that has come over France in the last decade. Léon Say was almost the last of the old classical liberal school, which, however, still largely dominated public and official opinion; M. Gide is the leader of the new school, which now counts in its ranks well nigh all of the younger economists of France, and with whose opinions on questions of social reform the present government is in almost complete harmony. The significance of the report, therefore, lies not so much in the interesting details which it contains on all the questions of practical social economics, as in the point of view from which they are discussed. M. Gide divides his work into the heads

of wages, comfort, security, and independence, and each division contains a well-reasoned survey of, and comment upon, the exhibits and exhibitors.

The many admirers of Mr. Lubbock's scientific publications will be glad to greet *A Short History of Coins and Currency* which has just been published under his new name of Lord Avesbury (New York, E. P. Dutton). The first part of this little volume is founded upon an introductory address delivered several years ago by the author, when president of the Institute of Bankers. It deals with the origin of money and the coinage of Britain, and it contains a well-selected list of admirable illustrations. The second part, which is new, treats of the weights of coins and contains a few remarks on bank notes and banking.

The readers of Wallas's *Life of Place* and of Foxwell's introduction to Menger's *The Right to the Whole Produce to Labor* have had their attention called to Thomas Hodgskin, the forerunner of Karl Marx. A special study of Hodgskin has now been made by a young Frenchman, by the name of Halévy, and has been published in a volume of 219 pages by the Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Édition (Paris, 1903). M. Halévy has made use of the material in the British Museum as well as of many unpublished letters and details furnished by Hodgskin's daughter. The result is an interesting and well-balanced account of Hodgskin, who, as we now see, ought really not to be classed as a socialist at all, but simply as a radical critic of Ricardo and as a quasi-anarchist. It is not to the credit of the English economists that the first adequate knowledge that we are getting of the least well-known writers of the nineteenth century should come from France.

The first volume of what promises to be a comprehensive work on William Pitt has appeared from the pen of Felix Solomon, and is published by Teubner in Leipzig. After an introduction dealing with the youth of Pitt, a chapter is devoted to the political teachings of Chatham in relation to the political development of England. This is followed by a chapter occupying about one-half of the entire volume, devoted to the economic doctrines of Adam Smith in connection with the economic and social development of England. This chapter will be of especial interest to economists, because it supplements in many respects the work of Toynbee and gives an admirable account of the relations of Adam Smith to the mercantilists and of the deeper forces which were preparing a victory for Smith's ideas.

The interest lately displayed by the French economists in the history of economic thought during the eighteenth century continues

unabated. We are in fact having an *embarras des richesses*. Thus two volumes have recently appeared at almost the same time devoted to the work of the elder Mirabeau. The one by Henri Ripert, a lawyer, is entitled *Le Marquis de Mirabeau (L'Ami des Hommes), ses Théories Politiques et Economiques* (Rousseau, Paris, 457 pp.). The other, by Lucien Brocard, professor at Aix-Marseilles, is entitled *Les Doctrines Economiques et Sociales du Marquis de Mirabeau dans L'Ami des Hommes* (Giard et Brière, Paris, 394 pp.). The two books supplement each other. Ripert's larger volume treats mainly of Mirabeau's public work, and contains an excellent bibliography. It deals not only with the *L'Ami des Hommes* but with his other works, and also discusses his influence in the provincial assemblies. Brocard's book, which is confined to a study of his principal work, is based in part upon unpublished material, and gives a somewhat more satisfactory comparison of Mirabeau with the writers that preceded and succeeded him. Incidentally, the author warmly denies the charge that has been current for so long,— that Mirabeau plagiarized from Cantillon. Each work is a valuable contribution to the history of physiocracy.

A much-felt want in the literature of industry has now been supplied by the comprehensive work entitled *Dangerous Trades*, and edited by Thomas Oliver. (New York, E. P. Dutton, 1902; 891 pp.) Mr. Oliver is a medical expert on the White Lead, Dangerous Trades, Pottery, and Lucifer Match Committees of the Home Office, England, as well as professor of physiology at Durham. He has collected a large number of papers, by a variety of experts, on the historical, social, and legal aspects of industrial occupations as affecting the health. Mr. Oliver himself supplies the introduction, a paper on the general physiology and pathology of work and fatigue, and chapters on dust, on lead and phosphorus, on India rubber, on benzine, on flour mills, on iron and steel industries, and on miscellaneous trades. There are altogether sixty chapters, including practically all the dangerous trades of modern times. The book will be an indispensable manual to all those concerned with the social aspects of modern industry. Mr. Oliver thinks that the institution in England of a consultative body, or an industrial council composed of the Home Secretary and his assistants, employers, a few educated workmen, chemists, medical men, and electricians, would be of the utmost value in preparing and discussing legislation. Sooner or later something of the kind will have to be established in the United States also. In the mean time, the work of Mr. Oliver will remain a model of its kind.

Students of economic history owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. S. Morley Wickett, who has made available for English readers Karl Bücher's brilliant work, *Die Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft*. (See POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, Vols. IX, p. 329, and XIII, p. 195, for reviews of the first and second editions of the original). The translation, entitled *Industrial Evolution* (New York, Henry Holt & Co., XI, 393 pp.), is made from the third revised German edition. Mr. Wickett has succeeded in a large measure in preserving the charm of style of the original. He has wisely employed annotations sparingly, giving only such as will be of real service to an understanding of the text.

M. Léon de Seilhac, whose name is familiar to those who are interested in the social problems of contemporary France, has contributed to the literature of strikes an interesting little volume, *Les Grèves* (Paris, Librairie Victor Lecoffre, 1903; 256 pp.). American and English students of the labor problem, having long since learned that industrial peace will in the future depend largely upon the development of responsibility and efficiency on the part of the trade unions, will naturally expect to find little light on the subject in a study of conditions in France, where, to use the author's words, "there are no unions, but only the skeletons of unions." But M. de Seilhac's sketch of the history of strikes in France and of the change in the attitude of French law toward strikers, will be found to be of some importance. The part which socialism plays in fomenting strikes is described, and a graphic account of a number of typical strikes serves to give point to the author's argument. M. de Seilhac agrees in the main with most modern writers, that the creation of responsible unions and the facilitating of conciliation and arbitration will do much to lessen the friction between labor and capital.

Prof. James Bale Morman, in his *Principles of Social Progress* (E. Darrow & Co., Rochester), has made "a study of civilization," going back to biology and ancient history for a starting-point, and reaching the conclusion that things are not as they should be. He looks to political action for improvement, but has no faith in present-day legislators or office-holders; hence he falls back upon constitutional amendment. His only definite proposals, indeed, are a series of constitutional amendments regulating the conditions and compensation of public office, with a view to preserving democratic government and preventing the development of a bureaucracy. After the many stupendous social problems stated in the earlier chapters, these proposals have the effect of an anti-climax.

Mr. George Reed of San Francisco is author and publisher of an unprofitable discussion of the money question, entitled *Valics, or the Science of Value*. The theory of value and prices is set forth with the aid of many diagrams, but only for the purpose of attacking the gold standard, which is called a "mental monstrosity" and a "thieving scoundrelism." For the express purpose of lightening the debts of the world, a money of pure silver is proposed. A considerable amount of information is given about the world's coinage systems, past and present, but there is no apparent connection between this exhibit of facts and the argument.

One of the more recent of the Atlanta University publications, edited by Prof. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, is devoted to *The College-bred Negro* and his success in life. Out of about 2,500 negroes who have received college degrees in the United States, returns were received from about 1,300, more than half of whom were teachers, and most of whom seem to have achieved a reasonable degree of success in their chosen occupations. The conclusion is that there is need for college education as well as industrial training for negroes, but that the requisite higher education could well be supplied by a much smaller number of institutions than now offer college work, leaving the smaller institutions to develop as normal and industrial schools.

Professor Ely's *Evolution of Industrial Society* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1903. — xviii, 497 pp.) is a collection of essays of more or less permanent value, arranged with a view to giving a unitary presentation of the more significant facts of economic evolution. Part I, chiefly a restatement of well-known facts of economic history, contains little that is new, but may be of value to those who do not have access to the literature on the subject. Part II deals with special economic problems — monopoly, municipal ownership, inheritance, reform, etc., — and will prove of interest to the economic specialist, as Professor Ely is nowhere more at home than in the treatment of problems of this nature.

Few writers have contributed so much to our knowledge of Russian institutions, ancient and modern, as Prof. Maxime Kovalevsky, and no one else could have written so satisfactory a little book on the growth and development of the Russian political system from the beginnings of Russian history to the present time, as Professor Kovalevsky has done in his *Russian Political Institutions* (The University of Chicago Press, 1902). The opening chapter, twenty-six pages in length, on "The Making of Russia," may be commended to all students of sociology as an admirable example of due and balanced attention to

the various factors of environment, race, language, temperament, ideas, and customs entering into the social evolution of a people. Following this introduction are chapters on old Muscovite institutions, the reforms of Peter the Great, of Catherine II, of Alexander II, on the past and present position of Poland in the Russian Empire, and on the past and present position of Finland in the Russian Empire. All of these chapters are compact with information and sound judgment.

Studies of ethics have taken on so distinctive a hue since theories of evolution became generally accepted that a ponderous volume on the philosophy of conduct, fresh from the press, but of such qualities that it might have been written at any time between the days of the judicious Hooker and those of the God-intoxicated Jonathan Edwards, makes a strange impression upon the reader. Prof. George Trumbull Ladd's *Philosophy of Conduct* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902), abounds in highly commendable reflections upon human conduct in general and in particular. We are satisfied that any young man who should diligently follow the recommendations of this book would never stray from the paths of virtue. We are equally certain that he would never be troubled with a new idea.

Mr. A. H. Inman has made a valuable contribution to the statistical material of English history in *Domesday and Feudal Statistics* (London, Elliot Stock, 1900). An analysis of Domesday set forth in six elaborate tables based on computations made by Sir H. Ellis, Frederick Maitland and C. Pearson is the essential feature of the book. These tables are followed by minutely explanatory chapters, an interesting note on the agricultural data in Tacitus' *Germania*, and a chapter on agricultural statistics. The book is of great importance to scholars who are interested in the details of English economic history.

President Jordan, in his *Blood of the Nation* (Boston, The American Unitarian Association, 1902, 82 pp.), argues that it is not social nor economic forces that determine what the future of a race is to be, but the laws of selection, which are the same for "a race of men or a herd of cattle." It is the "man who is left" who impresses his character upon future generations. If the strong and the brave are sacrificed in war, it is inevitable that the future race will be weak and cowardly. To be brave warriors, we must avoid war, whatever the cost. President Jordan scouts the idea that a race may degenerate through peace and its attendant luxury. Preserve the strong and eliminate the weak, and a noble and virtuous race is assured, whatever social influences, good or bad, may be at work. The moral, indicated but not ex-

pressed, is that the United States should return to its traditional policy of isolation, lest through the cost of men entailed by war and colonial administration it sink to the imbecility of decadent Rome.

The Heart of the Empire (T. Fisher Unwin, 1902) contains seven essays on aspects of modern life, especially in English cities, a review of imperialist tendencies in England and her dependencies, and a concluding chapter on the effort which society must make to save itself from the evil tendencies which threaten it under the capitalistic régime. Most of the essays are written by university men who have been connected with settlement work, and are very general and popular in character. The book is a useful protest — though in parts overdone — against the tendencies toward social inequality which are now operative.

The Theory and Practice of the English Government, by T. F. Moran (Longmans, 1903), is a well-considered and accurate text-book of English constitutional law and practice. In its compilation the best standard authorities have been used. The book is well arranged and agreeably written. A useful bibliography, including references to many magazine articles of importance, is appended.

The West Indies and the Empire, by H. de R. Walker (London, T. Fisher Unwin; New York, Dutton, 1902; 253 pp.), is a valuable study of the present industrial and social condition of the British West Indian colonies. The author has studied conditions on the ground. He discusses the sugar question, efforts which are making to develop other resources of the islands, the negro and the East Indian coolie, and taxation and administration. The distinct purpose of the book is to arouse greater interest on the part of the British government in the island colonies, and to secure reform.

Prof. Edward Arber's well-known series of reprints of old English pamphlets, entitled *An English Garner*, is now being reissued in twelve volumes. The contents have been rearranged and classified and some new material has been added. Each volume has been placed under special editorial supervision. The series bears the American imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. The volume before us is entitled *Social England Illustrated* (458 pp.), and is edited by Andrew Lang. It contains eighteen tracts, dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and relating to a variety of subjects. The most important ones relate to the navy, the army, and the fisheries. The editor, in an introduction, discusses both the tracts and their authors in his usual interesting manner.

The July number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* (Vol.

I, No. 3), maintains the grade of excellence which has characterized the preceding issues. Among its articles appear discussions of the Wisconsin gerrymanders of 1891 and 1892, and the congressional districting of Iowa. In both literary quality and typography this publication is a credit to its editors and to the State Historical Society.

The Library of Congress has just issued, in a volume of 316 pp., *A Calendar of the John Paul Jones Manuscripts*. This has been compiled by Dr. Charles H. Lincoln, of the Division of Manuscripts, and contains outlines of such of the Jones papers as are in the possession of the Congressional Library.

Some ten years ago Mr. George Browning Lockwood took up at De Pauw University the study of New Harmony. Since then he has been continuing his investigations, which have now resulted in the publication of a fine volume entitled *The New Harmony Communities* (The Chronicle Company, Marion, Ind.). It contains the fullest account that we have of the early history of the experiences of the Rappites and the fortunes of New Harmony and Robert Owen. Interesting side lights are thrown on some of the other leaders in the movement, like Robert Dale Owen, MacLure, Frances Wright, and Josiah Warren. The separate chapter devoted to the last-named reformer is the production of Mr. William Bailie, who intends soon to publish a separate monograph on Warren. Altogether, Mr. Lockwood is to be congratulated upon a most engaging and valuable history of an interesting episode in the annals of communism.